

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

日九十月十年己辛

Price, 3d per annum.

Vol. XXXVII. No. 5744.

號十月二十年一十八百八千一英

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. HENRY & Co., 57, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GAILLARD & PRINCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BAER & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLES & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & Co. SWATOW, CAMERON & Co. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. POOCHIE, HEDGES & Co. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 1,900,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLER, Esq.

Hon. E. R. BULLOCK, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. Wm. RAINIER, Esq.

Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1881.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de Bourse, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULSON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTY, SHANGHAI, SOERABAYA, MELBOURNE, and others.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking, Exchange Business.

B. SCHWEBEL, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

## To Let.

NO. 4, Old Bailey Street.

No. 1, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, from 1st January.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.

Hongkong, November 23, 1881.

## GOVERNMENT TO LET.

FRANK ROAD AND WATSON ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SHIMMERN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their

GOODS by Messrs KYNOCHE & Co., of

WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1881. 13au82

### For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY

LANTERNS,

CANDLES,

&c., &c., &c.

for the purpose of the Illumination.

ORDERS must please be given before

SATURDAY, 3rd December.

Hongkong, November 20, 1881.

### FOR SALE.

THIS SEASON'S FIGS,

direct from Smyrna.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 24, 1881.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, £17 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints, £18 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

### FOR SALE.

ABOUT 2,000 lbs MILLER & RICHARD'S

Extra-hard Metal BOURGEOIS

TYPE, No. 10, (somewhat worn but in

fairly good condition).

Apply to

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, July 22, 1881.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

ELEGANT ENGLISH, FRENCH & CHINA-MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

GRAND PIANO by CHICKERING;

HANDSOME BILLIARD TABLE BY

PERMAN; MARBLE & BRONZE

STATUETTES; ELECTRO-PLATED

WARE, GLASS & CROCKERY,

&c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have re-

ceived instructions to Sell by Public

Auction, on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

the 15th and 16th December, 1881, com-

mencing each day at 2 o'clock p.m., at St.

John's Place, the Residence of

THOMAS C. HAYMAN, Esq., Q.C.

The whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of—

Hall—HANDSOME CARVED TABLES,

CHAIRS, MARBLE AND BRONZE STATUETTES,

ENGRAVINGS, HAT STANDS, &c.

Dining Room—CARVED SIDEBOARD, MA-

HOAGANY WHITNEY, MARQUETTES, MIRROR,

ROSEWOOD, GRAND SQUARE PIANO by

CHICKERING & SONS, WINSTON CROCKERY,

FINE COLLECTION OF BRONZE AND PORCELAIN

VASES, &c.

Library—PARIAN SUITE IN BLUE, MA-

HOAGANY BOOK CASES, CARVED AND WALNUT

TABLES, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, WINDOW

CURTAINS, A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

BOOKS, &c.

Billiard Room—AN OAKWOOD BILLIARD

TABLE OF SUPERIOR FINISH BY PERMAN,

with CUSH, BALLS, MARSHING BOARD, LAMPS,

CHAIRS, &c.

Bed Rooms—HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON

BEDESTAUX, with SPRING and HORSE-HAIR

MATTRESSES, LADY'S MARIANNE WARD-

ROBES, with MIRROR, FRONT, DRESSING

TABLE, WARDROBE and SHIRAZ, CUPBET

OF DRESSING, DOUBLES and SINGLE TRAI-

WOOD WARDROBE, MAHOAGANY and TRAI-

WOOD WRITING TABLES, &c., &c.

Also,

A Fine Collection of

CHOICE PLANTS IN POTS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furni-

ture will be on view the day previous to the

Sale.

Terms—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 3, 1881. de18

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th of December, 1881, at 12 o'clock

Noon, at their Sales Room,

THE ANAMITE STEAMER

"LI-TAI,"

of about 38,000 Pounds Carrying Capacity.

Also,

THE ANAMITE STEAMER

"SHUN-TIP,"

of about 4,500 Pounds Carrying Capacity.

The above Steamers are in good Order

and the Passengers are quite new; they will

be SOLD, as they are now lying at Yow-

ma-tee, in Separate Lots.

Terms—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

The Lots to be at Purchaser's risk on the

fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

SHUN WO YUEN & Co.,

No. 100, Wing Lok St.,

or to

BOA DA SILVA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, December 10, 1881. de19

## For Sale.

### CHRISTMAS 1881.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TABLE DELICACIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.

OUR STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON is now Complete and Ready for

INSPECTION.

PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCEMEAT, CHRISTMAS CAKES, FANCY BISCUITS,

FRUITS IN NOYAU, SYRUP OF BRANDY, CRYSTALLIZED AND METZ

FRUITS, ASSORTED CANDIED PEELS, MUSCATEL RAISINS

AND JORDAN ALMONDS, FRENCH PLUMS, FRENCH

JAMS, JELLIES, &c.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS, ASSORTED PATES; OX-TONGUES IN JELLY,

COLLARED, SPICED AND SMOKED; ANCHOVEY PASTE, POTTED MEATS

AND GAME, RUSSIAN CAVIARE, FRENCH TRUFFLES, &c., &c.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE AND YORK HAMS.

FANCY SWEETS AND CHOCOLATES.

All the Newest THINGS in COSAQUES:—RURAL DELIGHT, YE OLD ENGLISH,

ETHIOPIAN, QUITE TOO UTTERLY CONSUMMATE, WHO WILL THEY YET COUNTRY,

MATHIMONY, FAMILY, ROMEO AND JULIET, DOBBLIN AND LIVERPOOL—COSTUMES,

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS, CAPTIVATING, CLASSICAL, MAGIC ROBES, WEATHERS,

Flowers, &c., &c.

TOYS in Great Variety.

PHOTO FRAMES, a Large and New Assortment of ALBUMS; DRESSING

CASES, WORK BOXES, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF SETS; FANCY BAGS,

PERFUME CASES, BLOTTING CASES, CIGAR CASES, POCKET BOOKS,

PURSES, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, NEW FLOWER VASES, CARD TRAYS,

JEWELLERY CASES, WATCH STANDS, &c., &c.

MENU and GUEST CARDS in New Designs.

CHRISTMAS and BIRTHDAY CARDS.

NEW CORRESPONDENCE CARDS and TINTED PAPER in Fancy Boxes.

BIRTHDAY and PRESENTATION BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 5, 1881. ja5

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

JUST RECEIVED—A Parcel of Splendidly Assorted FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Also, A Large Assortment of TOYS in endless variety.

Our General Drapery, Silk and Dry Goods Departments have been Newly furnished by the

Latest FRENCH and ENGLISH MALES.

BLACK SILKS and SATINS.

MORIE STRIPED SILKS and SATINS (very fashionable).

STRIPED VELVETS

EMBOSSED VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

NUN'S VEILING.

BLACK SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

NEW DRESS GOODS, in the latest Novelties, from 25

Cents per Yard.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, BED and TABLE LINENS, &c., &c., &c.

Also, FANCY LACE GOODS, a very large Assortment.

A N D

A Large Lot of WOOL and CREWEL WORK at Half-price.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 & 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, November 25, 1881. 26ja82

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-

tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 14th December, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the

Residence of Messrs M. S. GURRAY & Co.,

No. 8, Hollywood Road.

The whole of their

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE,

comprising—

ENGINE-MADE ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM

SUITE, CROTONA-OVERKICK, OSTRANDER SIDE

TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS,

ORNAMENTS, FENESTRA and IRONS, CABINET

and RUSS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD,

GLASS, PLATED and CROCKERY WARE, DOUB-

LES and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLE

TOP WASHING STAND, ROSEWOOD WARD-

ROBE with PLATE GLASS



## For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND  
NEW AND SEASONABLE  
GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED CONFECTION.

CALLAND &amp; BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

KENTISH COB NUTS.

EX STEAMER "Glenfield."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TREVANION'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

HILLBRIKES.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIBBY'S &amp; CO'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTLEY &amp; PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATRIS DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE—MENIER.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &amp;c.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES.

HENDERSON'S MONTAGNE &amp; WHITE.

SEAL.

YVETTE CLIQUEOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM &amp; Co., puts &amp; quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, puts &amp; quarts.

CHATEAU LAFFITE.

INES GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES &amp; PORT.

SACONNE'S MANZANILLA &amp; AMON.

TILLADO.

SACONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT.

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &amp;c.

1, 2 &amp; 3 Star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUBOIS &amp; Co's BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIRKMAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CUCUMBER.

ANGOSTURA.

BONN'S AND ORANGE BITTERS.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SANDERSON, puts and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &amp;

J. BURKE, puts and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.

EASTERN and CALIFORNIA CHEESE.

BONNIES CODFISH.

PRIME HAMS and BACON.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in legs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage.

HEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson &amp; Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson &amp; Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCarthy's SUGAR LEMONADE.

Coca CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

YACHT &amp; PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA

BACON

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's GUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 lb tins.

BREAKFAST CONGO @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly

executed.

Hongkong, December 8, 1881.

## Intimations.

STEAM LAUNCHES ALWAYS ON

HIRE.

THE Undersigned, being the Proper

Owner of the following FIVE STEAM

LAUNCHES: named *Cum Loong*, *Cum Sing*, *Cum**Shan*, *Cum Shan*, *Cum Shan*, *Cum Shan*, *Cum*

## Intimations.

of the New Company, as surplus profits

will now be divided amongst all contributors

of business, will receive a handsome return

on the Premium paid by them.

For the convenience of Shareholders, ar-

rangements will be made for the transfer of

Shares in London, as well as in Hongkong,

and for their registration by the Company

at the Head Office in Hongkong.

It is proposed to offer Shareholders in the

Old Office a preferential Allotment of Shares

in the New Company to the extent of their

present interest in the Capital.

Applications for Shares should be ad-

dressed to the General Agents direct or

through the several Agencies of the Old

Office, in the annexed form, and will be re-

ceived in Hongkong, Shanghai and London

until Saturday, the 24th instant, at noon.

The only Contract entered into by the

Company, in the name of Messrs. JARDINE,

MATTHEWSON &amp; Co., as General Agents,

Copies of the above Contract, and of the

Memorandum and Articles of Association,

may be inspected at the offices of Messrs

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON &amp; Co., and of Messrs

BARNES &amp; WORTON, Solicitors to the

Company.

JARDINE, MATTHEWSON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 8th Dec. 1881.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

December 10, 1881.

To Messrs JARDINE, MATTHEWSON &amp; Co.,

General Agents of the Canton Trade

Office, Limited,

Hongkong.

GENTLEMEN,

I enclose you the sum of \$..... being a

deposit of \$10 per Share on..... Shares in

the above-named Company, and request



It will be possible to bring the guilt home to the proper parties, no one would wish that matters should be unduly brought to an issue by injudicious hurry. The Magisterial investigation will therefore not be proceeded with until the Military authorities are thoroughly satisfied that they have got the right men.

We have to record the death of one of the members of the European police force, which took place this morning at the Government Civil Hospital. The deceased, Adam Smith, was one of the biggest and most powerful built men under the command of Captain Deane, and although he has only served in the Colony for a period of four years, and was a young man in the prime of life, being only about twenty-seven years of age, he has succumbed to a severe attack of fever contracted at Aberdeen, a station which has proved more than usually fertile in the production of disease amongst the members of the force who have from time to time done duty there. His illness commenced about twelve months ago, and although a change of station was tried, so firmly had it fastened upon him that he could never have been said to have shaken it completely off. Deceased was a native of Lanarkshire, and joined the Hongkong force from the Glasgow police in October 1877. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was attended by several Inspectors and the available members of the European portion of the force, who were joined on the way by the whole of the Naval Yard Police not on duty.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital this morning, before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Coroner, and the following gentlemen as a jury:—Messrs F. D. Bugh, A. F. de Renedes, and R. Innes, to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese male adult, name unknown. Dr. Marques, Assistant Superintendent of the hospital, said the body was brought in about eight o'clock this morning. It was very emaciated and had marks of ulcers on the lower limbs, and round the neck there was the mark of a cord having been tightly drawn. The body was evidently that of a laborer, and he was unable to say what was the cause of death. There were no signs of strangulation beyond the marks of the cord round the neck, and there were no other marks of violence on the body. A Sikh constable said he found the body shortly after six o'clock this morning hanging by the neck from the railing of a staircase in Cheong Pak Lane. The body was quite dead and was hanging about a foot from the ground. Inspector Mathison said every effort had been made to obtain further information about the deceased, but there were little hopes of success, as the body was that of a laborer; it was almost impossible to obtain information about such cases; but he had no reason to suppose there had been any foul play. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Found hanging by the neck by a rope."

We have frequently of late years had occasion to notice the excellent services rendered by the Indian contingent of the Hongkong Police Force. They perform the various duties allotted to them with the most steadiness and conscientious integrity, and never flinch when placed in the most trying and difficult positions, even when exposed to the risk of personal injury. Several cases are within our knowledge in which they have been exposed to fire in the execution of their duty, and many severe wounds have been sustained by various members of this humble portion of the public service. Police men are called upon at times, in all countries, to do a considerable amount of rough-and-tumble work, and from the Superintendent downwards through all ranks, personal exposure to danger often falls to the lot of the civil protectors of law and order. Capt. Deane was seriously wounded some years ago, Acting Deputy Superintendent Horspool sustained a severe laceration of one of his hands, Inspectors Oraddock and Perry (the latter on two occasions) have been also in the hands of the Colonial Surgeon for injuries sustained while on duty, and in the Wing Lok Street affair Constables McDougall and Delany received wounds at the hands of the midnight marauders. Shortly after the Newman tragedy, an Indian constable had his throat cut nearly from ear to ear while arresting a burglar, yet the wounded Sikh stuck manfully to his post, and in the late attack at Tai-tam, Easur Singh lost his life while standing faithfully to his post. The police have lately displayed most commendable zeal and efficiency in securing the arrest of criminals charged with serious offences, as evidence of the successful and rapid apprehension of the latest armed combination, and since then a batch of piratical plunderers. While every branch of the Police Force is entitled to a word of praise for their general excellence and efficiency, the Indian detachment, from their dogged perseverance in the constant discharge of their duty, have rendered themselves especially noticeable, and have throughout proved themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them. They may be deficient in the minor duties of municipal policing; but when any really dangerous duty is to be performed, the members of the Punjab branch of the Force are sure to come to the front and acquit themselves like men. This is what we have always laid down, and it is a pleasure to have to record their faithful performance of duty. The relatives of Easur Singh and such men ought to be looked after and rewarded in some way, so that such like this may be encouraged.

It would appear from the *Morning Herald* that the Sydney people have had a narrow escape from being "let in" by the artful Chinese. *The Herald* says:—

Our readers will doubtless remember the stir caused in Melbourne some time since by the discovery that a quantity of spurious tea had been sent from China to that port. It is not generally known that an attempt was made to force a portion of the cargo upon the people of Sydney. A shipment of 200 packages of this spurious tea came here, but fortunately the Government got wind of it, and seized the consignment. They had a portion of the precious rubbish analysed, and it proved to be not tea at all, not even exhausted tea leaves, but some ingenious compound, apparently a kind of paste rolled out thin, cut, and crinkled to resemble tea leaves in appearance. The consignment of the "tea" offered to re-ship it, and they were allowed to do so, but we have not been able to ascertain, in what part of the world it is "trick tea" of the Heathen Chinese is to be played.

#### THE PRINCES IN SHANGHAI.

The Princes returned to Shanghai from the shooting excursion up the river on the evening of Friday, the 2nd inst., and on the same evening dined at the British Consulate. No public reception was taken part in by the Princes. They simply dined at the British Consulate, attended a performance given by the Amateur Dramatic Club, were present at the Paper Hunt and the Drag Hunt, witnessed the Torch Light Procession of the Fire Brigades, and this was all. Part of the city was illuminated in honour of their Royal Highnesses. The *Shanghai Courier* gives the following resume of the proceedings:—

The royal visitors whose presence in these parts has for the last week created such hopes and excitement, arrived in the Settlements evening (2nd), and after a short stay proceeded to the residence of the British Consul, where guests they will be during their stay. The Princes, it will be remembered, went with a shooting party composed of several of the officers of the Squadron accompanied by the British Vice-Consul W. R. Charles, Esq., to Kiangsu and the full country near Ningpo. They had five days shooting, three of which were decided by good. The visitors enjoyed themselves greatly. Prince George shot a deer, and made the second best bag of the party. The visitors returned to Shanghai last evening, and were entertained by the British Consul. After dinner, the two Princes with others of the officers of the Squadron attended the performance of the *Divine given* at the Lyceum Theatre by the A.D.C. and they took great interest in the proceedings. The presence of the Princes at the theatre formed the incident of the evening, and their departure at the close of the entertainment was marked by the band playing the British national anthem—"God save the Queen." This morning the Princes visited the Prince of Wales, and then, after a short stay in Cheong Pak Lane, the body was quite dead and was hanging about a foot from the ground. Inspector Mathison said every effort had been made to obtain further information about the deceased, but there were little hopes of success, as the body was that of a laborer; it was almost impossible to obtain information about such cases; but he had no reason to suppose there had been any foul play. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Found hanging by the neck by a rope."

We have frequently of late years had occasion to notice the excellent services rendered by the Indian contingent of the Hongkong Police Force. They perform the various duties allotted to them with the most steadiness and conscientious integrity, and never flinch when placed in the most trying and difficult positions, even when exposed to the risk of personal injury. Several cases are within our knowledge in which they have been exposed to fire in the execution of their duty, and many severe wounds have been sustained by various members of this humble portion of the public service. Police men are called upon at times, in all countries, to do a considerable amount of rough-and-tumble work, and from the Superintendent downwards through all ranks, personal exposure to danger often falls to the lot of the civil protectors of law and order. Capt. Deane was seriously wounded some years ago, Acting Deputy Superintendent Horspool sustained a severe laceration of one of his hands, Inspectors Oraddock and Perry (the latter on two occasions) have been also in the hands of the Colonial Surgeon for injuries sustained while on duty, and in the Wing Lok Street affair Constables McDougall and Delany received wounds at the hands of the midnight marauders. Shortly after the Newman tragedy, an Indian constable had his throat cut nearly from ear to ear while arresting a burglar, yet the wounded Sikh stuck manfully to his post, and in the late attack at Tai-tam, Easur Singh lost his life while standing faithfully to his post. The police have lately displayed most commendable zeal and efficiency in securing the arrest of criminals charged with serious offences, as evidence of the successful and rapid apprehension of the latest armed combination, and since then a batch of piratical plunderers. While every branch of the Police Force is entitled to a word of praise for their general excellence and efficiency, the Indian detachment, from their dogged perseverance in the constant discharge of their duty, have rendered themselves especially noticeable, and have throughout proved themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them. They may be deficient in the minor duties of municipal policing; but when any really dangerous duty is to be performed, the members of the Punjab branch of the Force are sure to come to the front and acquit themselves like men. This is what we have always laid down, and it is a pleasure to have to record their faithful performance of duty. The relatives of Easur Singh and such men ought to be looked after and rewarded in some way, so that such like this may be encouraged.

The Mercury has the following:—  
We hear the Flying Squadron is to be broken up at Hongkong, owing to the illness of Admiral the Earl of Clarendon, who will go home by the mail.

#### LAW NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.  
(Before the Hon. Francis Snowden, Acting Chief Justice.)  
PROBATE JURISDICTION.—Monday, 12th Dec., 11 a.m.—In the goods of Kwok Lee Kwong, deceased, Petition of Kwok Chin Ip, the eldest, and lawful son of the deceased, for Letters of Administration.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of Ferdinand Albert Carl Hahn, a bankrupt, bankrupt to come up for his adjourned last examination.

#### SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
(Before His Honour the Acting Puisne Judge, J. Russell, Esq.)  
Saturday, Dec. 10.

SURGOCKH v. NUTTAH SINGH, (\$22.16).—A series of cases arising out of the complaint of Nutta Singh in India for Gun License were down for hearing this morning. In this case plaintiff claimed \$22.16 under an agreement to effect that defendant on arrival in Hongkong should repay certain passage money which had been advanced to him by plaintiff. Defendant claimed that he had a set-off against the amount as his pay as a Gun Licensee was according to agreement with the agent to commence from the time he was medically examined at Lahore. There was no written agreement to this effect, and His Lordship ordered the defendant to repay the money due, by instalments. Mr. Francis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wotton for the defendant.

NUTTAH SINGH v. SURGOCKH, (\$13.33).—Mr. Wotton who appeared for the plaintiff in this case said the facts were somewhat similar to the last. Plaintiff was engaged at Lahore, and the engagement was made by an agent of the defendant, and it was agreed that his pay was to commence from the time he passed his medical examination at Lahore. His Lordship asked if he had got any agreement in writing. Mr. Wotton said there was not.

Mr. Francis (who appeared for the defendant) said there was an agreement in writing under which they enlisted there, though there was none in India. Whatever was done by Asah Singh in India, he was enlisting men for the Crown. His Lordship said he understood those men were brought here, but the right of rejection was retained. There was no contract between the Government and these men until their enlistment and enrolment. Nothing had been shown to prove that the Government were liable until the men arrived in Hongkong.

Mr. Francis said that certain statements were made to them as to what they could obtain here, but no contract entered into with them by the Jemidar.

Mr. Wotton remarked that what they said was that any arrangement made between His Majesty's Government and the defendant had nothing to do with them at Lahore. The agent went to Lahore to engage these men, and of course took the responsibility of what he did until relieved by the now contract entered into with His Majesty's Government. There was an arrangement by which he was to procure Sikhs for the purpose of Government, and he chose to make certain arrangements for procuring them and bringing them over here, so that they might when passed by the Government enter into the service. The engagement at Lahore was not an engagement to enter His Majesty's service, but one made between plaintiff and defendant, and he proceeded to Hongkong, and upon that he (Mr. Wotton) contended there was a contract. When they came to Hongkong they found that they only received pay from the date of their enlistment here, and a rate of pay less than they were engaged at in Lahore. He claimed the arrears of pay from the date of their enlistment at Lahore up to the date of their arrival in Hongkong, and the difference of the rate paid here from that at which they were engaged.

His Lordship asked what was meant by claiming the difference from the rate at which they were engaged at. He could understand claiming the difference between the one time and the other.

Mr. Francis, said, supposing his friend could prove his statement, how could he connect Asah Singh with it. Mr. Wotton said he was the agent to engage. Nutta Singh, the plaintiff in the action, said he was in the 2nd Gun Lascars Company. He was engaged in the month of May at Lahore, where he was examined by the doctor. The engagement was that his pay would be 27½ rupees and that it should commence from the day he was examined by the doctor. He was engaged by Asah Singh who said he came from Hongkong and that the Jemidar sent him. He did not see his pay according to the arrangement. He arrived in Hongkong in July. He now claimed \$13.33.

By Mr. Francis: Witness said he engaged to be a Gun Lascars, in the service of the Queen. He made the arrangement with Asah Singh, who said nothing about the Government. He said when witness got to Hongkong he would see that he got paid. He began to hear that the day he was examined at Lahore. He saw the Brigadier Major at that place. Asah Singh read an agreement to him. Witness engaged for five years from the date he passed the doctor. There was no written engagement.

By His Lordship:—All that was intended to be put in the Police Office was that he should obey orders, &c., and that he was enlisted for five years, but it was not stated to him as from when. He did not have a stipulation to be paid from the time of passing at Lahore, because he did not think it necessary.

Joewalla Singh, gave a similar statement to that of the plaintiff. He said he was engaged to be a Gun Lascars, in the service of the Queen. He made the arrangement with Asah Singh, who said nothing about the Government. He said when witness got to Hongkong he would see that he got paid. He began to hear that the day he was examined at Lahore. He saw the Brigadier Major at that place. Asah Singh read an agreement to him. Witness engaged for five years from the date he passed the doctor. There was no written engagement.

His Lordship said they could not go back on their contracts unless there had been fraud or other good ground for repudiating them. In the face of the clear contract to repay the money, he did not see how they could dispute it. With reference to the legal points raised, and which were fatal to the case, there was no evidence to show the agency on the part of Asah Singh or the Jemidar. Independent of that, it seemed that the fact of 35 other men being engaged and consenting to the arrangement was strong evidence that the same arrangement was made with the others. They had come on a speculative engagement, and knowing they would get \$7 and their relations, never troubled themselves about anything else. His Lordship then addressed the men through the interpreter: Thirty-five men had agreed to the terms of the engagement, which were that they should come to Hongkong, and if they passed the doctor here they would be enlisted, and the probability was that the whole of them were enlisted at the same time and on the same terms. The reason of the agent being there was because the officers of the artillery had learned that the Jemidar was in the habit of bringing "porey" agents to his own responsibility on the chance that if they passed the doctor in India they would pass the doctor here, and then they would be enlisted. The men had a comfortable position, and a good salary, and his Lordship thought they had better pay up their passage money. He had neither a claim against the Jemidar nor the Government. He wished them to understand that they were to be bound by what was done at the Police Court, and not by anything that was said previous to that. His Lordship then told them to return to their military duties.

One of them did not seem to take the proffered advice in a kindly spirit, and was rather sullen and grumpy. His Lordship told him that the case had been fully gone into and settled, and if he endeavored to raise any ill-feeling or disturbance that he would get into trouble with the Military Authorities.

Judgment was given for the defendant.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before H. B. Wodehouse, Esq.)  
Saturday, Dec. 10.

DRUNK AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—William Nichol, private in H. M. Infantry Fusiliers was charged with being drunk and assaulting the police on the 9th inst.

Defendant and two other men were found in Wellington street yesterday afternoon quarrelling and creating a disturbance. An Indian Constable went up to them to enquire what they were doing and the other two men went away, but defendant pulled off his waist belt and assaulted the policeman. He was drunk, and the constable had to assist him. He caused a deal of trouble in conveying him to the station. A Chinese Constable who helped to arrest the defendant was also assaulted and had his uniform damaged so as to render it unfit for further wear. Lieutenant Orr attended and gave the prisoner a good character.

Fined \$2, in default four days imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay \$3 towards the damage to the constable's uniform, in default, fourteen days' further imprisonment with hard labour.

PEACE OFFENCES.—Cheung Ahn, a coolie, was charged with stealing a piece of timber this morning.

He was not on the Praya by a constable who asked him about the wood he was carrying. At first he gave unsatisfactory replies, but ultimately took the constable to a house in Wellington Street, where the timber was recognised by the owner, who said he was frequently losing wood of a similar kind.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Chun Ahk, a coolie, was charged with stealing a piece of rope from the roof of a shop in Queen's Road West. A noise was heard on the roof of the house in question, and on the occupants proceeding there the prisoner was found dragging the rope along the roof of several houses. There must have been others with him as footsteps were heard as if other men were effecting their escape.

Defendant said he was sick and had been advised to collect cats and pigeons dung to take as medicine, and had gone to the house top for that purpose.

Sentence—three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Pun Yan Kwai, a boatman, pleaded guilty to stealing a cotton jacket on the 9th inst. He asked the complainant to lend him some money, and as he refused he took the jacket.

Sentence—one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE THEFT OF AN ACCOUNT BOOK.—Edward Bradbury, a seaman on board the *Agnes Muir*, was again placed in the dock charged on remand from the 8th inst., with stealing an account book from a tailor who was visiting the ship on the 8th inst.

Chun Ahung, a master tailor, said he took some clothes on board the *Agnes Muir*, to see if any one wanted to buy them. He had a book with him in which he entered his transactions with the various ships on which he did business. There were records in it to the extent of \$400, and he was connected with the *Agnes Muir*. The captain had given him permission to sell to the men of his ship on credit to the extent of \$10 a man. Witness handed this book to one of the men for the purpose of making an entry in it, and while he was doing so defendant gave him a push and the book was lost. He reported the matter to the first officer. He had another book in which he kept an account in Chinese, but the book now in question contained each man's acknowledgement of how much he owed, and without that book he would be unable to recover the amounts due to him.

Frank Chailion, a seaman on board, said he had frequently visited the ship, and it was well known that the missing account book contained the accounts of what the men bought from him. After completing a bargain with last witness the book was handed to him for the purpose of making an entry of the transaction, and while doing so the defendant suddenly snatched it out of his hand and walked away with it. He did not know that he meant to steal it, so took no notice.

In his defence the prisoner said: Before the tailor came on board I made an agreement the next time he came to take the book from him. When the last witness was writing, and after he had finished, he held the book up to me that I might see, and I snatched it from him. The book was then taken from me by another man, and after being passed to some more men, it was passed back again to me. I was excited at the time and tore it up and threw it over board. I was intoxicated when I did this. I was told that I tore it up and threw it overboard. I take upon myself the responsibility of the deed, and I was in order to destroy the proof of my debts.

Frank Chailion, recalled, said: It is untrue what he says about my holding the book up. He snatched it from me without my holding it up. I had not the slightest idea that either he or anybody else was going to take it from me. Defendant was under the influence of liquor.

Inspector Craddock said that when he arrested the prisoner and told him the charge which would be put against him, he answered, "Yes, I did take the book. I snatched it from him. He did not say anything about the rest of the crew having had anything to do with it."

Sentence—six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.—Francis Thornton, seaman on board the *Agnes Muir*, was again placed in the dock on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences in connection with the previous case.

This case was originally heard on the 5th inst. and was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, but was returned by the Attorney General for summary disposal.

His Lordship now passed a sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### BREACH OF MARKET ORDINANCE.

The case, in which Leung Along and Leung Anin were charged by Inspector Orley with unlawfully slaughtering a pig in house No. 8, West Street, contrary to Section 121, of Ordinance No. 9 of 1888, was again sent down on this morning, and the case was ultimately dismissed by the Magistrate.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

#### PRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Wong Ahuk and five others, the owner and seamen of the Kam-ki fishing junk, appeared on remand on a charge of piracy.

These men were originally arrested on a charge of piracy, but were not arrested by the Harbour Master, and further, with being rogues and vagabonds, and dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony.

The first of these charges was withdrawn, and the more serious one of piracy entered against them.

Inspector Wadsworth said that from information he had received he now charged the six defendants with piracy on the high seas on the 28th and also on the 30th of November last. He now applied for a remand owing to two of the most important witnesses not being present.

Case remanded accordingly till the 17th inst.

#### DOUBT AS TO ASSAULT.

Kwok Ming Kong, a shopkeeper, and An Ahum, an accountant, were charged with assault this morning.

Mrs. Theodoros Francisco da Silva, residing at No. 58 Queen's Road East, said that the first prisoner assaulted her with a carrying pole this morning, about nine o'clock in the forenoon. He also assaulted her husband with a piece of wood.

No further evidence was taken and the case was remanded till Monday morning, both defendants being admitted to bail in \$25 each.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT.—Francis and Robert Whitley, Privates in H. M. Royal Infantry Fusiliers, were arrested on a warrant and charged with unlawfully assaulting Mr. D. Bynan, and others with intent to commit a felony on the 8th inst.

Lieutenant Davidson applied on behalf of the Military Authorities for a remand, and the hearing of the case was accordingly adjourned till two o'clock on Monday afternoon; the prisoners in the mean time to remain in Military custody.

#### ROBBERY FROM THE PRISON.

The case in which Wong Chan Wan, Wang Awat, and Chin Ahum, coolies, were charged with stealing the sum of \$30 from one Chung Pak Shun, on the 7th inst., was again called in Court to-day.

It may be remembered that on the former hearing the case was remanded to enable a further search to be made for twenty-four dollars missing from the total amount alleged to have been stolen, and to permit of more arrests being made. No further arrests, however, have been effected, nor has any more of the stolen money been recovered, and after hearing the evidence of the constables who arrested the three prisoners, the case was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

#### China.

(Special.)

Mr. E. L. D. Allen of Her Majesty's Consular Service arrived yesterday (2nd) in the steamer *Wendow* from Swatow en route to Shanghai, and Mr. A. E. Hippesley, Commissioner of Customs, left in the same steamer for Shanghai on his way to Wenchow.

We regret to hear that the S. S. *Pekhai* slipped off the beach yesterday (4th) at 1 p.m. into deep water and is now lying in mid-channel.

The S. S. *Europe* reported the German barque *Pallas* ashore at Dodd Island; the German Frigate *Aurore* proceeded yesterday (5th) to the scene of disaster, and the *Mertha* has just returned from Dodd Island and reports that she could find no trace of the *Pallas*; left a boat in search of her.

The S. S. *Pekhai* having slipped off the beach of Anoy Island, on which she was recently grounded, into deep water, great anxiety is being felt regarding her, and the Channel east of "Brown Rock," the same being now but one cable wide. Two white lights will be exhibited on the *Pekhai's* masts from sunset to sunrise to mark her position.

#### SHANGHAI.

(N. O. D. News.)

"We have received very severe animadversions upon the conduct of the Committee at the St. Andrew's ball, which seems to have given rise to an extraordinary amount of dissatisfaction on the part of a number of persons. It is not necessary to publish the letters which have been addressed to us, but it is as well perhaps to mention the fact of their having been written. The complaints are generally to the effect that the Stewards neglected their duties in the matter of receiving and entertaining guests of their high degree and performing the duties of the Association, which is a very important position."

We hear from a Peking Correspondent that Monsieur Koyander, Chargé d'Affaires for Russia, has endeavoured to move the Chinese Government to make a land-line across Mongolia, to connect the Tientsin and Shanghai land-line with the Russian telegraph system. So far, the Tsung-li Yamen has not given a favourable response. The line to Kiachta would be a great convenience to all foreigners in China, whether official or in trade. Probably the Chinese Government are anxious to make the line known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes, for the most part, are hostile to Russian protection by annexation. The hold China has over the Mongol is not strong, and the weak bond might be snapped asunder by a very slight strain. The Russian ruler over the Turgian peoples of Siberia is comparatively weak and unpopular, and it is well known that the Mongolian tribes,



# POST OFFICE NOTICE

Unclaimed Correspondence.	
Dec. 9, 1891.	
Letter, Envelope.	Letter.
Aboson, A. C.	1 Leechum.
Adams, F. G.	1 Carroll Lee James.
Andrews, F. Angel	1 Lim, Jay, Joaquin.
Apkar, S. E.	1 regd. Barrera.
Atwood & Co.	1 Loong Cheung.
Bailward, W. A. & S.	1 Ho, H. C.
Barrod, E. M. Mrs	1 Maloney, Patricia.
Barrow, Rev.	1 Maronetti.
" " Alfred H.	1 Gigne, A.
Bellaispich, J.	1 Harn, H. E.
Bell, C. C. & Co.	1 Harlin, Mrs. H. O.
Bloor, R. R.	1 Marshall, Marsh.
Bowman, Ber	1 & Co.
" " Bishop	1 Muskil, F.
Bowman, Dr. G. A. 1	1 regd. McCarlane, John.
Brooks, W. T.	1 McLean, H. S. 1
Brown, Howell B.	1 Mexican Guard.
Cantoni, Monico	1 Miller, Wm.
Chang Chung	1 Noble, Capt. W. A.
Chow, W. H.	1 Osborn, E.
Cole, H. L.	1 Pao, A. K.

Ochilys, B. M.	2	Farrington, J. S.	6
Dante Moore, P.	1	Helm, Capt.	3
Cornwall, W. H.	1	Harlow, C. E.	1
Corliss, Jess.	V. 1	Prenatio, J.	1
Danison, H.	1	Rea, Charles	1
Davis, E.	1	Rensdell, F. X.	1
Denny, Monr.	1	Rice, John	1
Dennis, H. H. G.	1	Rocher, Monr.	1
Duboin, Madila	0	Rodriguez, Ceilia	1
Earl, J.	6	Rose, Geo.	1
Edwards, Mr Ernest	1	Sabaly, C. A.	1
Ellis, Frank	1	Salmon, R. H.	1
Edwards, James L.	1	Sanna, Estanita de la	1
Gow, P. J.	1	Sing Loupt.	1
Freke, Thomas	1	Gr. Dr.	1
Fisher, Mrs. B. T.	1	St. George	1
Gardner, Ben	1	(Tourist)	1
a Andree		Spanning Osborne	
Gea On Chan	1 regd. Spinn.	M. F. 1	1
Gomes Ma. Anita	1	Spinn. Miss Anna	1
Graham, Wm.	1	Spinn. Miss Anna	1
Greenberg, J.	1 regd. Starchless	F. & S.	2
Gray, D. Wm.	1	Sarkula, A. B.	1
Gray, W. T.	2	San Gon Wa	1
Hambley, H. W.	1	Tavara, Mrs Mertoria	1

Hanagan, Mr.	1	Thompson,	1
Harris (The Lady),	17	Miss, F. S.	1
Hayes, Wm.	1	Tipp, O. A.	1
Holmes, J. C.	1	Thompson, A. M.	1
Hill Lorrain, W. L.	1	Tsang Chae Lam	1
Hoefflich, E.	1	Yrd. Yung, Juniper	1
Hong Sing	1	Waters, W. L.	1
Hong Sing	1	Wolsten, Miss	1
Hurling, Sign. L.	1	Willis/Rev. E. R.	1
James, D. E.	1	Wong Yow	1
Jurgensen, Carl	1	Zeland, E.	1
Lucas, Moner.	1	Zoske (The Lord)	1

  

For Merchant Ships			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Adam	1	Lettenmaile,	1
Adam	1	Liberty	1
Simpson	1	Lochoe	1
Ambassador reg.	5	Loren	1
Annie R. Smith	1	Lochoe	1
Armstrong	1	Lucy	1
Sherrard	1	L. C. Troop	1

[illegible]

1,	Harrington,	1	TAMAR	3
2,	flax	1	Tee Cornishier,	3
3,	Helen	2	Tiger	3
4,	Helma-Marian	3	Tiger	3
5,	Highlander	1	Tombula	6
6,	Hook	1	Triumph	6
7,	Importer	1	Twed	5
8,	James Wait	1	Vasura	1
9,	Kato F. Troop	2	Waldorf	25
10,	Lancel	1	Wanderer	25
11,	Lancet, J. regd.	1	Wartley	1
12,	Lavinia	3	Wilhelm	1
13,	Lynch, J. regd.	10	Yokohama	3
14,	Lyon	1	Zellon	3

---

**DETAINED.**

Brown, David, L. M. Cousins, Takow, 1  
 penia.  
 Encarnacion, C., Shanghai, 1 letter, 5 pens.  
 Lee Chean Gee, 1 card.

**H. M. SHIPS.**  
J. Hooper, H.M.S. *Porpoise*, 1 letter.  
W. Simmonds, H.M.S. *Monitor*, 3 letters.

---

**Books, etc. without covers.**

Australasian.  
Birn Publique.  
Bellefleur Official.  
Boston Herald.  
Circles des Amies Elmdiana.  
Comtee Joazeu.  
Uphua.  
Deutschsprachige Courant.  
Deutsche Bhader Zeitung.  
Engineering.  
Field, the Country Gentleman's Newspaper.

L.	Figaro
T.	Flamshurger Nachrichten
T.	General Anzeiger
ed.	Gesammten Medizin.
ain	Großherz.
ain	Hamburger Fremden Blatt
J.	Home News
ain	Illustrated Russian Paper
ain	Imperial
eph.	India Portuguesa
A.	Kleins Kaler Zeitung
ott.	Liverpool Weekly Mercury
ain	Mitchell's Mr. Register
ain	Mittheilungen
C.	New York Herald
ain	Pall Mall Gazette
ain	Physiologisches Laboratorium
C.	Princeton Review
	Puck

P.	Revue de Sociologie Américaine.
	Rotterdamse Courant.
John	Salmagundi.
red.	Star.
	Stamford-upon-Avon Herald.
W.	
J.	
G.	

Printed and published by the  
 Press, at the China Mail Office,  
 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.







## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 pages of matter, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justifies, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, for annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, &c., Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a record of the most important events of the month, and to furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *China Review* as brief and as much to the point as possible.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (brief references being given, when furnished, to previous *Notes or Queries*), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *China Review* as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to contest the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining *Review*. It is a six-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in the volume is alone worth the price of the paper. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern, Christian Advocate (U.S.).

To our *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot by some persons who are, we judge, extremely desirous to contribute to the knowledge of the Chinese and Japanese, the attention of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the paper. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. R. G. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books, Chinese and English, and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projector, having their eyes upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, and from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The interest of the Chinese community is therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of the paper.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

H. G. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels in the Hongkong shore are marked A, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked B, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works. 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works. 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office. 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Polder's Wharf. 6. From Polder's Wharf to the Naval Yard. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>						
Albatross	Brit.	366	Dec. 3	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	Amoy, &c.	at daylight
Belgic	Brit.	1710	Dec. 3	O. & S. S. Co.	Yama & San Francisco	at daylight
Cebu	Amer.	373	Nov. 29	29 Captain		
Cleveland	Brit.	760	Dec. 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hoihow, &c.	
Cranston	Brit.	318	Sept. 28	Shun Hang		
Cranston	Brit.	617	Rev. 23	Gen. R. Stevens & Co.		
Dale	Brit.	614	Dec. 3	Gen. R. Stevens & Co.		
Fama	Brit.	117	Dec. 3	H. K. & W. P. Dock Co.		
Fokien	Brit.	509	Dec. 3	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.		
Gedong	Brit.	1132	Dec. 3	4 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Greyhound	Brit.	227	Dec. 3	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Gwalior	Brit.	1719	Dec. 3	10 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Hongkong	Brit.	67	Dec. 3	20 Kwok Acheong & Sons		
Jason	Brit.	1411	Dec. 3	10 Butterfield & Swire		
Kang-chi	Brit.	684	Dec. 3	70 H. K. S. N. Co.		
Kiangning	Brit.	674	Dec. 3	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.		
Leungh	Brit.	1327	Dec. 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Li Tai	Brit.	1000	July 7	Rosario & Co.		
Mary Thelma	Brit.	1164	Dec. 3	8 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Meath	Brit.	1337	Dec. 3	8 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Ningpo	Brit.	791	Dec. 3	8 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
San Gini	Brit.	1140	Nov. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.		
Sun Tip	Brit.	429	July 7	70 Captain		
Sunda	Brit.	1029	Dec. 3	10 P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Tamouche	Brit.	1078	Dec. 3	8 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Vladivostok	Russ.	608	Dec. 3	8 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Yangtze	Brit.	782	Sept. 30	Siemens & Co.		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Adele	Brit.	1132	Oct. 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Aion	Brit.	101	Oct. 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre and London	
Amie	Brit.	447	Nov. 18	Wieler & Co.	Bangkok	
Artemisia	Brit.	345	Nov. 26	Mulchers & Co.		
Belle Marce	Amer.	392	Nov. 17	17 Captain	Portland (Oregon)	
Blue Jacket	Amer.	1306	Nov. 21	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Bangkok	
Bonita	Brit.	341	Nov. 26	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.	Higo	
Caroline	Brit.	341	Nov. 26	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Cayton	Amer.	684	Dec. 3	Russell & Co.		
Charter Oak	Amer.	963	Dec. 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Elisio	Brit.	285	Nov. 26	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Elisio	Brit.	513	Dec. 3	Wieler & Co.		
Elvira Doyle	Hawai.	1363	Sept. 10	9 Captain	Vancouver's Island	
Emeralda	Brit.	788	Nov. 21	Carlitz & Co.	Havre and Hamburg	
Floulin	Brit.	478	Dec. 3	3 Order	Yap	
Gitanilla	Brit.	683	Dec. 3	8 Mulchers & Co.		
H. H. H. H. H.	Brit.	408	Dec. 3	9 Siemens & Co.		
Hoch	Brit.	378	Dec. 3	3 Siemens & Co.		
Henrik Ibsen	Norw.	274	Nov. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Hermes	Brit.	480	Nov. 16	Mulchers & Co.		
Hermine	Brit.	360	Nov. 7	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Hindoo	Brit.	541	Sept. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Hindustan	Brit.	1847	Sept. 11	Russell & Co.		
Hiram Emery	Amer.	709	Nov. 18	Russell & Co.		
Hobart	Brit.	622	Nov. 30	Sooy-Sing		
Humboldt	Brit.	329	Nov. 20	Puatau & Co.		
J. H. Bowers	Amer.	704	Dec. 3	2 Chinese		
James Wilson	Brit.	326	Nov. 25	Adams, Bell & Co.		
June	Brit.	517	Nov. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Laura	Brit.	332	Nov. 18	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Leonore	Amer.	1440	Nov. 18	Order		
Lota	Brit.	472	Nov. 24	Chinese		
Maline	Brit.	458	Nov. 22	Carlitz & Co.		
Maline	Brit.	479	Nov. 27	Wieler & Co.		
Manila	Brit.	468	Nov. 16	Siemens & Co.		
Mario	Brit.	465	Nov. 17	Wieler & Co.		
Mario	Brit.	428	Nov. 23	Wieler & Co.		
N. D. Auxiliaries	Brit.	536	Nov. 30	Captain		
Nicola Thayer	Amer.	585	Nov. 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Occident	Brit.	247	Dec. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Orient	Brit.	461	Nov. 16	Edmund Schellhaus & Co.		
Panay	Amer.	1190	Dec. 3	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Papa	Brit.	392	Dec. 3	3 Siemens & Co.		
Peter Cross	Amer.	1300	Nov. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ribston	Brit.	396	Nov. 20	Mulchers & Co.		
Richard Parsons	Amer.	1180	Dec. 3	17 Captain		
Rindler	Amer.	1183	Dec. 3	2 Order		
R. Robinson	Amer.	1652	Sept. 14	Vegel & Co.		
Scholar	Brit.	270	Nov. 23	Siemens & Co.		
Sophie	Brit.	230	Nov. 20	Wieler & Co.		
Souvenir	Brit.	423	Oct. 16	Captain		
Spartan	Amer.	81	Nov. 14	W. H. Ray		
Spirit of the Age	Brit.	347	Nov. 17	Chinese		
Syren	Amer.	875	Oct. 5	Captain		
Twilight	Amer.	1303	Sept. 27	Captain		
Valiant	Amer.	1572	Nov. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Waltika	Russ.	1000	Dec. 3	8 Captain		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>						
Cassandra	Ahrons	Ger.	1007	Dec. 8	Siemens & Co.	
Charité	Lovry	Ger.	268	Dec. 1	Carlitz & Co.	
<b>CANTON</b>						
Hardwick	Topp	Brit.	715	Dec. 8	O. & S. S. N. Co.	
Reckill	Jackson	Brit.	680	Dec. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Peking	Drowes	Brit.	954	Dec. 6	Siemens & Co.	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Albatross	7 h	British	sloop	940	4	120	Dec. 5	Arnold J. Errington
Cleopatra	7 c	British	corvette	2383	14	235	Dec. 1	F. J. J. Elliott
Daring	6 h	British	gun vessel	4	4	120	Dec. 9	F. J. J. Elliott
Eak	5 k	British	gunboat	360	3	340	June 19	R. E. Treacy
Iron Duke	7 h	British	iron-clad	3787	14	800	Nov. 29	War Department
Meanees	6 k	British	military hospital	2561	4	120	July 1	Francis M. Green
Minerva	6 k	British	gunboat	465	4	300	Dec. 7	Com. M. L. Bridger
Sheldrake	6 h	U. S.	surveying vessel	460	6	300	Nov. 11	Baron Alquier
Thémis	6 c	French	corvette	3840	18	175	Nov. 25	In Reserve
Tweed	5 k	British	gunboat	360	3	340	June 19	Commodore Cuming
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	350		In Reserve
Wivern	6 k	British	turret-ship	480	4	340	Nov. 27	Strach
Wolf		German	gunboat	480	4	340	Nov. 27	Strach

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Dec. 3, 1881.

Merchandise Steamers.

Sin Nanjing No. 2 for Shanghai

Beta

Shipping in Shanghai Harbour.

Dec. 4, 1881.

Merchandise Steamers.

Bellona

Bengie

Chinching

Djennah

El Dyrado

Fa-choy

Fei-yuen

Fuyew

Glenfinlas

Gwalior

Hae-an

Hankow

Hankow

Hankow

Hankow

Hankow

Hankow

Hankow

Hankow

## MERCHANDISE STEAMERS.

Kamschirka

Kiang-foo

Kiang-yung

Kung-wo

Mali

Olympia

Sin Nanjing

Taki

Tokio Maru

Tonghin

Tung-tung

Tunjin

Verona

W. O. S. Vries

Wak-on

Wanchow

Yorkshire

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

Yung-ching

## MERCHANDISE SAILING VESSELS.

Denbighshire

Edward Barrow

Erasmus

Gerard

Gesine Bruns

Hilde

James S. Stone

Jan Woodburn

Lucia

Martha

Perle

Rowland Hill

Salina

Wendow

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

Walter Sigfried

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.